

Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING NOV. 26, 1954

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UMT LOBBY FIGHT Groups Lining Up For, Against Compulsory Training Idea

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

- STATE MANPOWER POOL
- HOW UMT PROPOSALS
WILL AFFECT YOUR SON
- COMMITTEE SECRECY

CONTENTS

BEHIND THE HEADLINES	
UMT Lobby Fight.....	1385
What New Law May Do.....	1386
UMT Fact Sheet.....	1388
1951 Lobby Lineup.....	1388
State Manpower Picture.....	1389
Committee Secrecy.....	1392
PRESSURES ON CONGRESS	
Lobbyist Registrations.....	1390
Grange Convention Report.....	1390
Pressure Points.....	1390
POLITICAL NOTES	
Democratic Chairman.....	1391
Recounts.....	1391
Democratic Legislation.....	1391
Morse Registration.....	1391
Monroney on "Risks".....	1391
State Roundup.....	1391
AROUND THE CAPITOL	
Legislative Forecasts.....	1394
Contempt Indictments.....	1394
Upcoming Probes.....	1394
Congressional Briefs.....	1394
EXECUTIVE BRANCH	
Eisenhower Meets Press.....	1395
COMMITTEE ROUNDUP	
Action.....	1396
Housing Probe.....	1396
Defense Production.....	1396
Youngdahl Probe.....	1396
Nominations.....	1396
Hearing.....	1396
Un-American Activities.....	1396
CQ FEATURES	
Capitol Quotes.....	ii
CQ Quiz.....	iii
THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.....	iv
Bills Acted On.....	A-200
Bills Introduced.....	A-200

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capitol quotes

CENSURE HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

A Lawyer's Advice -- "A young lawyer went to an old lawyer for advice as to how to try a lawsuit. The old lawyer said, 'If the evidence is against you, talk about the law. If the law is against you, talk about the evidence.' The young lawyer said, 'But what do you do when both the evidence and the law are against you?' 'In that event,' said the old lawyer, 'give somebody hell. That will distract the attention of the judge and the jury from the weakness of your case.' That is precisely what Sen. McCarthy is doing in his response to the report of the select committee" which recommended censure - Sen. Samuel J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.), Nov. 15 in Senate debate.

Tactics -- "I am convinced, by the tactics used by the junior Senator from Wisconsin (McCarthy), that he cares very little about the Senate. He is making his plea to the American people." Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), Chairman of the Select Committee on Censure, Nov. 16 Senate remark.

Disorderly Behavior? -- "Nowhere is there any charge that the junior Senator from Wisconsin was guilty of 'disorderly behavior,' the only constitutional ground on which this body can punish a fellow Member." Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.), Nov. 16 Senate statement.

"I regret that Mr. McCarthy has conducted himself in such a way that the Senate is called upon to determine if he has been guilty of disorderly behavior." Sen. Alton A. Lennon (D N.C.), Nov. 18 Senate statement.

Doctors' Orders -- "It would be horrible...for the Senate to proceed...with consideration of the pending business with the junior Senator from Wisconsin hospitalized (with an injured elbow) and with reputable physicians saying to the Members of the Senate that...he should not be discharged before Nov. 29." Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), Nov. 18 Senate remark.

"I do not desire to force any Senator who is sick to come here in his own defense nor to conduct these proceedings in his enforced absence. But neither do I wish to give any Senator the chance of postponing the day of judgment, which I think, must and should come promptly." Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Nov. 18 in the Senate.

TIMELY TOPICS

Coexistence or War? -- "Coexistence and atomic stalemate will result in ultimate Communist victory...The entire subject must be reviewed in the light of the present danger, and the potential dangers which confront us." Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Nov. 15 Senate speech.

"The President has always believed any Senator has a right to differing opinions from his own." Presidential press secretary James Hagerty, Nov. 16 when asked about the Knowland statement.

"I do not...see any immediate emergency which requires either that review or discussion (of foreign policy) should be on any different basis from what it normally is." Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Nov. 16 news conference.

"I have always thought that a cartoon I once saw showing a birdcage containing a fat cat and with no bird in the cage was an indication of what would happen under coexistence." Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Nov. 15 Senate remark.

"World conquest by the Communists comes nearer every day...The choice is not coexistence or war. Coexistence is war." Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), Nov. 18 in the Senate.

"If Russia is getting more realistic and not trying to beat up the world, I don't think we should." The U.S. "has to hope" for peaceful coexistence or "look forward to war." Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, Nov. 16 news conference.

Parking Problems -- "Foot-longer automobiles are being advertised by the manufacturers. One mathematician figures out that if 50 million of these are produced, it will require 10,000 miles of additional parking space...One engineer has suggested that the wheel base be cut in half and the cars made double-deck. He says that it would help solve the parking problem although it might require the rebuilding of some under-passes and bridges. His status as an engineer is being questioned." Rep. Walter Rogers (D Tex.), Nov. 18 release.

Campaign excesses -- "We trust...that (Vice President) Nixon will retract and apologize for his campaign excesses and that we will hear no more of the same from him. But if we do, I think the President should disassociate himself from such character assassination by public disavowal." Rep. William J. Green, Jr. (D Pa.), Nov. 18 newsletter.



UMT LOBBY FIGHT

Showdown On New Reserve Plans, Draft Extension Due In 84th Congress

Pressure Groups Lining Up For, Against Universal Training Idea

The drums of controversy are beating again over universal military training and compulsory reserve duty as veterans' groups and official agencies whip proposals into final shape for submission to the 84th Congress in January, 1955.

With the present Selective Service law due to expire next June, and a growing official belief that national security demands a stronger trained reserve, a drive led by the Defense Department, the National Security Training Commission and the American Legion is underway for a law to:

Place military service and training on a "more equitable" basis.

Establish a "more adequate" combat-ready reserve, through compulsory duty.

The drive seems certain to run into stiff opposition from major farm, labor, religious, educational and temperance interests which have fought UMT in the past, a Congressional Quarterly check indicates.

Lined up with the Legion, the Commission, and the Defense Department in seeking a new training and reserve law are such veterans' organizations as the Reserve Officers Association, National Guard Association of the U.S., Veterans of Foreign Wars, and American Veterans of World War II.

THOSE OPPOSED

Opposing any such expansion of present draft laws will be the Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists (AFL), American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Farmers

Union, National Association of Secondary School Principals, Friends Committee on National Legislation, General Federation of Womens' Clubs and allied groups.

Proponents of a new training and reserve program argue that it would provide a stronger reserve and a fairer method of calling men into service. They claim that, with growth of a reserve, the standing army could be reduced, and the cost cut accordingly. Although each of these groups has its own proposal, and important differences exist, all are in basic agreement on four points:

The title "UMT," they say, should be changed to "Reserve Forces Program" or some other name. The present draft law and the new military training program should operate simultaneously. Trainees should be allowed the greatest possible freedom of choice in picking a service. And training in combat-ready reserves should be made compulsory.

At present, UMT advocates are rallying around three major plans. One has been developed by the Legion. Another is being hammered out by the National Reserve Forces Policy Board, an official body. The third is a new reserve program of the Defense Department. All supposedly are to be offered in Congress as amendments to the present Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, which provided for UMT in principle but called for additional legislation to implement it. (See fact sheet, CQ Weekly Report, p. 1388.)

DIFFERENCES REMAIN

However, big differences remain over the type of reserve needed, and over who should plan the program. The Legion and the Security Training Com-

mission say the program should be directed by the Commission, a civilian body. They want those who serve two years under selective service exempted from compulsory reserve duty, which they would limit to men who had gone through the briefer -- probably six months -- training program. The Navy and Air Force urge a reserve composed mainly of two-year veterans. There seems to be sentiment in the Defense Department against having a civilian policy group for UMT.

Led by the Legion, UMT advocates are launching what one official terms "the biggest educational-lobbying campaign" yet undertaken in this field. In recent weeks, top Legion officials have contacted the White House and, according to a spokesman, are laying the groundwork on Capitol Hill.

Most groups are alerting field organizations to contact their Congressmen between Thanksgiving and Christmas and stress the need for UMT legislation. A large-scale letter-writing campaign will be started by the Legion early in 1955.

ANTI-UMT ARGUMENTS

Opponents of any program incorporating the UMT principle contend that its cost, once estimated at \$4 billion for the first year, would impose severe strain on the economy. They argue that the period of training advocated by UMT backers -- generally six months -- would be inadequate to produce trained specialists for modern warfare. And many argue that expanded military training would tend to establish a "military cult" inimical to democracy.

Youths To Choose...

SIX MONTHS' TRAINING, OR TWO YEARS' SERVICE

Based on a composite of available official and private proposals, a new military training-reserve program might affect a young man's life like this:

At 18 he would automatically enter the manpower pool. According to quotas determined by the Secretary of Defense, he would, within limits, be permitted to choose whether he would serve six months on active duty, followed by 7½ years of reserve duty, or for two years on active duty followed by a shorter term of reserve duty. The present selective service system and the new military training program would operate simultaneously.

If he wished, he could enlist in the regular forces for a set term of service.

If the youth went into "military service," he would serve out the two-year period now in effect. If he happened to be in college when called, he could finish his school year. But most of the other exemptions now allowed would be ended.

If the youth headed for "military training," he would be able to select the month of his induction. His basic training period would be six months and not less than 1,000 hours. His pay would be at least \$30 a month. Under a quota system, he would be assigned to one of the

Typical statements against any UMT-type plan:

"We are in opposition to military conscription in any form...and will carry out an active effort during the next Congress against any legislation advocating the extension of Selective Service or a compulsory reserve." -- Ray Wilson, Washington director, Friends Committee on National Legislation.

"We renew our opposition to all forms of national service legislation." -- James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer, CIO.

"UMT superimposed on the Selective Service System would be inefficient, expensive, and costly in terms of utilization of manpower." -- James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union.

"Militarism as a way of life is a foe to democracy." -- Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, in a message opposing UMT, adopted in executive session in Chicago Nov. 22.

LOBBY PROPOSALS

A grab-bag of Universal Military Training proposals is available to government and lobby officials as they hammer out a new military training-reserve law for submission to Congress in 1955.

Under these proposals, the present selective service system with its two-year training period and a new military training plan with a basic period of about six months would operate simultaneously. Tighter reserve-duty requirements also would be provided.

services for basic training, which would be both military and technical.

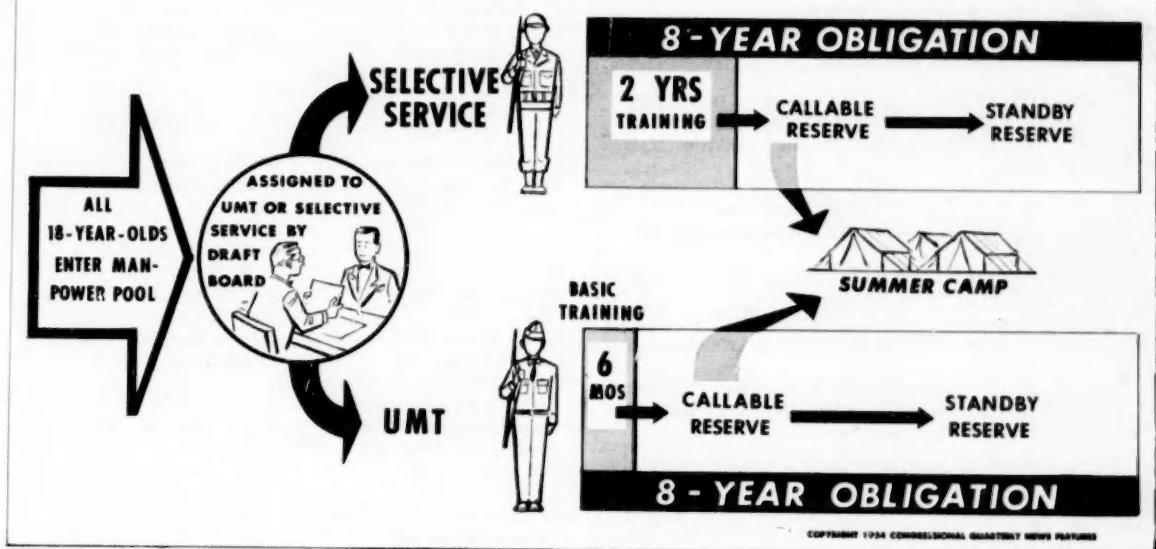
When the youth "graduated" from basic training -- either the six-month or two-year course -- he might be offered inducements, such as bonuses and GI benefits, to join a reserve unit. Chances are the six-month man would be faced by a threat of re-induction if he failed to do so.

At the outset, he would serve in the "callable" combat-ready reserve. After a period of time, which he could shorten by more frequent attendance at drills, he would go into the "selectively callable," or standby reserve. While in the ready reserve he would attend summer camp for two weeks each year. In rural areas, youths unable to attend weekly drills would be assigned to a ready unit, on paper, and required to attend summer camp.

In case of war, ready units would be called into action immediately. Men in the standby reserve would be called on a selective basis, taking into account dependents, essential occupations, college work and other factors. Under most current proposals, all trainees would be obliged to serve an overall eight-year period, counting both training and reserve duty. (For present reserve components, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1839.)

8 Years Of A Young Man's Future

A COMPOSITE OF UMT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE PROPOSALS



But the plans differ on details. Here are the half-dozen leading proposals now under consideration:

American Legion officials propose a six-year extension of the present draft law. They propose that the new military training program include a basic period of not less than 1,000 hours which, they say, could be given in 17 weeks. The Legion currently envisages compulsory reserve duty in combat-ready units for all 1,000-hour trainees. If a trainee failed to keep up his reserve participation, he would be liable to re-induction for two years. The Legion also wants a civilian group to formulate overall policy.

Reserve Officers Association recommends a basic training period of six months, divided between military and technical training, for the new military training program. Its officials also feel that compulsory reserve duty should extend only to trainees of this program -- not to the two-year veterans. They advocate that, should Congress fail to enact a new UMT-reserve law, present draft legislation be amended to incorporate the compulsory reserve duty principle.

NATIONAL GUARD STAND

National Guard Association of the U.S. officials go along with the UMT-compulsory reserve idea. However, they specify that the dual state and federal status of the National Guard and Air National Guard must be preserved. Under this system, membership in the National Guard or Air National Guard can be acquired only by initial membership in a state's Guard.

Selective Service System -- Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the System, has urged that in order

to build a stronger reserve, new methods be adopted to encourage both non-commissioned officers and privates to remain in service. Service officials are not concerned with the UMT phase of any new legislation. They have indicated that they would be satisfied with an amendment to present law to provide for compulsory reserve duty.

National Security Training Commission officials propose a new basic training period of six months, plus establishment of a trained non-veterans reserve. They believe the civilian Commission should continue to formulate over-all policy. These officials would retain the present reserve unit system of drilling 48, 24 or 12 times yearly. Under their plan, the amount of time a man spent in the combat-ready reserve would depend on the extent of his drill participation.

Defense Department -- The new reserve program being whipped into final shape in the Defense Department reportedly would include a six-month UMT training period. Graduates of this course apparently would be transferred to a National Guard or organized reserve unit, and required to attend drills and camps for a period of 7½ years. Two-year draftees would be expected to serve for three years in the callable reserve after which they would go into the standby reserve pool, according to current versions of the program.

Navy and Air Force officials have long argued for a compulsory reserve made up of trained veterans, rather than "six-month men." There has been little tendency within the Department to go along with Legion and Commission demands for a civilian policy group to help administer UMT. Officials hope these differences can be smoothed out by January, 1955.

Fact Sheet

UMT PASSED, BUT UNTRIED

Universal military training (UMT) provisions are on the statute books today, but they require other legislative action before they can become effective.

The UMTS Law

The principle of UMT was established in 1951, when Congress passed the Universal Military Training and Service Act, which also extended the then-existing draft law for four years.

OVER-ALL PROVISIONS

Registration -- Every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 26 must register.

Obligation -- Total active and reserve service obligation for each person, eight years.

Exemptions -- Sole surviving sons, ministers, and divinity students, and persons "physically, mentally or morally unfit."

Reserve Duty -- Upon release from active service, men would be transferred to reserve components to serve the rest of their eight-year obligation.

SELECTIVE SERVICE PROVISIONS

Service -- All registered persons between the ages of 18½ and 26, and not exempted, would be liable for service in the armed forces.

Active Duty -- 24 months, unless shortened by the Secretary of Defense.

UMT PROVISIONS

Active Duty -- All youths would take six months' military training at age 18. Training would be within continental limits of U.S.

Reserve Duty -- Seven and one half years, following six months' basic training.

Pay -- \$30 monthly.

Administration -- A civilian group, National Security Training Commission, was created to develop specific plan for UMT and exercise general supervision over its operation. Program to be carried out by military units designated by Secretary of Defense, with Commission in charge of policy. Commission to be composed of three civilians and two retired members of regular armed forces.

When Effective -- UMT provisions not to become effective until:

(1) A code of conduct was enacted into law for UMT Corps.

(2) Legislation incorporating the Commission's specific UMT plan was made law.

(3) The 24-month service period reduced or eliminated by President or Congress.

Legislative Background

PASSAGE OF UMTS LAW

In 1951, a non-election year, draft law was due to expire. Congress worked five months to extend the draft and set up UMT program. Senate passed its UMTS bill March 9, 79-5. House passed a modified UMTS bill

1951 Lobby Lineup

Universal military training (UMT) provisions were tied to the draft law in 1951. Major pressure groups divided on the issue, with labor, farm, school and church groups generally against adoption of UMT, while most organizations representing veterans, business, women and lawyers were for it. A Congressional Quarterly compilation made after the 1951 controversy showed the following lobby lineup:

<u>For UMT</u>	<u>Against UMT</u>
American Coalition	Natl. Council Against Conscription
Natl. Security Committee	CIO
American Legion	AFL
VFW	Internat'l. Assn. of Machinists
Amvets	Natl. Grange
Reserve Officers Assn.	Natl. Farmers Union
Natl. Guard Assn. of the U.S.	American Farm Bureau Fedn.
Blinded Veterans Assn.	AVC
General Fedn. of Women's Clubs	Fedl. Council of Churches of Christ in America
Natl. Fedn. of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	Committees of Methodists, Baptists, Friends, Mennonites, Brethren, and other churches
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	NEA
Conference of American Small Business	American Assn. of School Administrators
American Council of Christian Churches	Assn. of American Colleges
United Textile Workers of America (AFL)	American Civil Liberties Union
American Bar Assn.	ADA
	Socialist Party
	Committee for Constitutional Government

April 13, 372-44. Compromise legislation was approved by Senate June 1 and House June 7. President Truman signed the Act (PL 51, 82nd Congress) June 19. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 274.)

DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1951

October, 1951 -- National Security Training Commission submitted proposals for specific UMT plan to Congress.

March, 1952 -- A House bill (HR 5904) that would have carried out the Commission's proposals was, in effect, killed when the House voted, 236-162, to send it back to the Armed Services Committee for further study. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 194.)

Result -- Commission has been in existence since 1951, but has had no UMT corps to supervise.

HISTORY PRIOR TO 1951

An issue for 30 years, UMT has been increasingly in the limelight since the end of World War II. Major developments since that time:

STATE MANPOWER

1945 -- The principle of UMT was endorsed in a report by the House Select Committee on Postwar Military Policy. The report received the backing of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. But Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) introduced S J Res 126 which sought action by the U.S. to secure an international agreement to prohibit compulsory military training. The measure was pigeonholed by the Foreign Relations Committee.

1947 -- During the Truman Administration, UMT was the subject of two special commission inquiries, eight separate sets of Congressional hearings, and many bills. In May, President Harry S. Truman's Advisory Commission on Universal Military Training urged immediate establishment of UMT.

1948 -- Faced with the expiration of the draft law, both chambers of Congress held extensive hearings and passed differing laws to extend the law. Differences were composed in conference, and the Selective Service Act of 1948 (PL 759, 80th Congress) was passed on June 19. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 235.)

1950 -- Congress ignored President H. Truman's request for UMT in the early part of the session, but after the Korean war broke out the Senate held hearings on a bill which would have authorized it. Before a bill was reported, the President requested that action be postponed until 1951. The House never opened hearings on the program.

Reserve Categories

The present reserve system, as defined under the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (PL 476, 82nd Congress):

Ready Reserve components are liable for active duty in time of war, in time of national emergency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law. Each person required by law to serve in a reserve component is placed in the Ready Reserve for the remainder of his obligation unless he is eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve.

Standby Reserve components are liable for active duty only in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law. A person in the Ready Reserve can request transfer to the Standby Reserve for the remainder of his service if he has:

Served on active duty in the armed forces for not less than five years.

Service in the Ready Reserve and service on active duty totaling not less than five years.

Served not less than 12 months in the armed forces between Dec. 7, 1941, and Sept. 2, 1945, and served not less than 12 months in the armed forces after June 25, 1950.

Served as a member of one or more reserve components after Sept. 2, 1945, for not less than eight years.

Retired Reserve members may be ordered to active duty involuntarily, but only in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress or when otherwise authorized by law. The Retired Reserve will be made up of members of the reserve components who make application therefor and who are otherwise qualified under the regulations established by the respective secretaries of the armed forces.

1. Registrants 18 to 26 years old, as of June 30, 1954

2. Number on active duty, as of June 30, 1953

3. Inductions, November, 1948, to June, 1953.

State and Territory	1	2	3
Alabama	345,318	66,351	31,607
Arizona	76,975	15,929	5,444
Arkansas	204,440	39,722	17,869
California	967,598	182,225	81,105
Colorado	131,171	26,905	9,997
Connecticut	193,110	43,247	18,027
Delaware	31,031	5,120	2,722
District of Columbia	71,139	13,794	6,787
Florida	251,529	56,982	22,283
Georgia	370,322	75,815	31,419
Idaho	62,340	12,730	5,080
Illinois	840,305	172,614	99,907
Indiana	405,068	80,873	44,160
Iowa	258,201	61,358	30,953
Kansas	191,944	41,665	18,104
Kentucky	325,853	71,662	34,278
Louisiana	287,098	52,520	25,639
Maine	96,035	24,713	8,468
Maryland	226,480	49,283	22,863
Massachusetts	446,779	111,214	36,791
Michigan	668,755	126,112	76,323
Minnesota	293,858	62,270	30,877
Mississippi	240,117	40,490	22,285
Missouri	387,240	83,599	45,747
Montana	58,606	12,162	4,759
Nebraska	136,940	32,302	16,371
Nevada	14,017	3,375	1,193
New Hampshire	52,273	13,903	3,988
New Jersey	458,591	92,507	50,376
New Mexico	73,261	12,536	6,791
New York City	754,088	140,627	92,246
New York State*	651,061	130,429	62,175
North Carolina	476,412	101,743	46,359
North Dakota	70,295	15,111	7,825
Ohio	798,067	145,409	77,329
Oklahoma	238,378	44,447	19,804
Oregon	143,051	35,226	11,216
Pennsylvania	1,087,151	215,396	112,236
Rhode Island	76,059	18,108	7,223
South Carolina	241,652	46,260	23,106
South Dakota	70,329	15,367	8,736
Tennessee	359,222	74,478	34,630
Texas	825,225	155,708	70,024
Utah	78,132	14,561	7,674
Vermont	38,256	9,116	2,900
Virginia	348,710	73,422	34,729
Washington	210,588	43,815	16,235
West Virginia	232,332	54,918	23,804
Wisconsin	347,741	81,430	39,151
Wyoming	29,171	5,841	2,402
Alaska	9,834	1,422	1,168
Canal Zone	1,075	438	378
Guam	5,431	1,317	408
Hawaii	59,594	14,343	7,861
Puerto Rico	277,724	42,867	37,047
Virgin Islands	2,786	856	752
U.S. & Territories	15,598,758	3,166,633	1,559,666
U.S. Continent	15,242,314	3,105,390	1,512,052

*Excludes New York City

(All figures were prepared by Selective Service System. Figures for 1954 for Columns 2 and 3 will not be available until Jan. 5, 1955.)

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individuals

Registrant. HERMAN ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, 209
33rd St., N.E., Washington 19, D.C. Filed 11/18/54.
Employer. National Association of Real Estate
Broker's, Inc., 420 E. 45th St., Chicago 15, Ill.
Legislative Interest. Any and all legislation pertaining
to housing with particular emphasis on minority
housing.

Expenses. Telephone and secretarial assistant if and
when required.

Compensation. None.

Organizations

Registrant. THE BORAX CARTEL STORY, INC.,
132 3rd St., S.E., Washington 3, D.C. Filed 11/17/54.
Legislative Interest. To amend the Trading with the
Enemy Act to authorize a study of the anti-trust laws and
to increase penalties under the Sherman Act.

Expenses. May be \$250 per month for any one officer
of the Corporation and \$750 per month for office expense
and literature.

Convention Report

NATIONAL GRANGE

The National Grange, at its 88th annual session Nov. 10-18 in Spokane, Wash.:

Called for "use of two-price or multiple-price self-financing measures for such commodities as can use them," and "establishment and administration of federal farm programs on a commodity-by-commodity basis."

Attacked currency restrictions and other barriers to foreign trade while stressing domestic and foreign sales development as a progressive alternative to production controls, heavy government buying and warehousing of "surplus commodities."

Went on record as favoring a constitutional amendment "which would forbid the ratification of any treaty or entry into any executive agreement which would abrogate any portion of the Constitution of the U.S."

Re-emphasized its previous position supporting continuation of a strong Federal Soil Conservation Service in the Dept. of Agriculture.

Endorsed "in principle" President Eisenhower's proposed 10-year \$100 billion highway program.

Registered opposition to "any form of compulsory health insurance and to any form of socialized medicine." However, the Grangers expressed a favorable view toward a program of health re-insurance.

Delegates also went on record as:

Favoring further investigation of possible monopolies; special attention to low income farms; increased water shed protection to conserve water; adequate funds for REA electric and telephone program at present interest rates; more farmer ownership and control of Farm Credit Administration lending agencies; federal aid to education only when adequate safeguards to assure local controls are provided; repeal of outdated transportation

policies; legislation preserving agricultural triple leasing; abolition of the electoral college in election of the President, and the re-enactment of the 1948 Sugar Act.

Opposing Universal Military Training; any change in farm cooperative taxation laws; general federal sales tax; indiscriminate exchange of atomic energy information without adequate defense safeguards; centralization of multi-lateral technical assistance in the United Nations, and cheap postage for circulars marked "Boxholder."

PRESSURE POINTS

Foreign Trade. A policy of "gradual and selective tariff reduction" over a five-year period was urged Nov. 23 in a statement issued by the Committee for Economic Development, a private research organization of business leaders. The report was drafted and approved by a sub-committee headed by Howard C. Petersen, president of the Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Co. The report held that "the first requirement of tariff policy is to minimize uncertainty" among businessmen here and abroad about this country's future course. On Nov. 18, the National Foreign Trade Council adopted a resolution calling for "widest possible expansion of free and unhampered world trade." In another resolution, delegates to the 41st annual convention of the Council recommended a "hands-off" policy by the federal government on foreign trade and investment matters.

Railroads. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway rejoined the Association of American Railroads Nov. 19 after eight years' membership in the rival Federation for Railway Progress founded by Robert R. Young. The joint announcement was made by Young, William T. Faricy, president of the AAR, and Walter J. Tuohy, president of the C. and O. It was also announced that Tuohy had been elected a director of the AAR. The joint statement said "in order that the railroad industry may be in a position to give united support to a program of improvement of conditions in the transportation field, we have felt that those of us in the railroad industry should make every effort to settle our own differences."

International. The Atlantic Union Committee decided Nov. 20 that its "activity and budget should be greatly expanded....in an effort to get an early hearing for the Atlantic Union resolution." Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) told delegates he planned to introduce an Atlantic Union resolution again in the 84th Congress. Kefauver and 27 other Senators introduced a resolution in the 82nd Congress to call an international convention to explore how far principles of "free federal union" could be applied within the United Nations framework.

Coal. Tom Pickett, executive vice president of the National Coal Association, Nov. 17 urged a thorough review and study of the problems of the coal industry. Speaking at the Association's 37th annual convention, Pickett said the proposed study should cover all the industry's problems, including those created by government action. In a telegram to the convention, President Eisenhower said the problems of the coal industry "are being carefully studied by the government. Through this work and through the continued vigorous effort of the coal industry itself, I most earnestly hope that genuine and swift progress may be made toward their solution."



political notes

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN

The Democratic National Committee will meet Dec. 3-4 in New Orleans to select a chairman to succeed Stephen A. Mitchell. Prominently mentioned for the position have been James Finnegan, chairman of the Philadelphia City Council; Michael V. DiSalle, former mayor of Toledo and Director of Economic Stabilization in the Truman Administration and Paul M. Butler, Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana. Should a deadlock arise, Archibald S. Alexander, New Jersey state treasurer, might be a compromise candidate. Others whose names have been mentioned are Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) and Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force in the Truman Administration.

RECOUNTS

NEW JERSEY --The Democratic state organization Nov. 23 began a recount of ballots in six normally Republican counties: Atlantic, Cape May, Essex, Monmouth, Morris and Ocean. Democrats hope to pick up enough votes to reverse the apparent election to the Senate of ex-Rep. Clifford P. Case (R), who defeated Rep. Charles R. Howell (D) by 3,369 votes.

OHIO -- Thomas A. Burke (D), who apparently lost his senate seat Nov. 2 to Rep. George H. Bender (R) by 6,041 votes, Nov. 22 deposited \$11,020 with the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) board of elections to pay for a recount in all 1,102 of the county's precincts. In Washington, Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell announced Nov. 22 that the Democratic National Committee has raised \$50,000, in addition to \$25,000 raised by Ohio supporters of Burke, to back a recount in 23 Ohio counties. The recount will take place in approximately 6,853 polling places in Cleveland, Toledo, Youngstown, Canton, Massillon, Columbus and Cincinnati. Mitchell said that apparently there were some "irregularities by design" in the Senatorial election. In Ohio, if a candidate wins as a result of a recount, the recanvass fees are refunded.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION

House Speaker-elect Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) said Nov. 17 Congressional Democratic leaders have decided to wait for President Eisenhower to lay down a legislative program in his State of the Union message before initiating a program of their own. "We will have bills and policies of our own to advance, but when the President is right we will support him," Rayburn said. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1378.)

MORSE REGISTRATION

A Nov. 16 statement by Monroe Sweetland, Democratic National Committeeman for Oregon, suggesting that Sen. Wayne L. Morse (I Ore.) either should join the Democratic Party or expect the party's strongest candidate to run against him in 1956, received Morse's reply Nov. 18: "I might file as an independent Democrat, but if I do, the word 'independent' will be more important than the word 'Democrat.'" Democratic State Chairman Howard

Morgan Nov. 17 termed Sweetland's statement "unfortunate." Morse is registered in his home precinct in Eugene, Ore., as a Republican, but he has called himself an independent since he "resigned" from the GOP in 1952.

MONRONEY ON RISKS

Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said Nov. 21 the "only evidence" available indicates Republicans hired about half of the 6,926 federal employees fired by the Eisenhower Administration as security risks. He said Vice President Richard M. Nixon's campaign charges that 96 percent of the ousted employees were hired under the Truman Administration was "not in line with the facts," as provided by government personnel officers in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee in 1953.

STATE ROUNDUP

IOWA Gov. William S. Beardsley (R) was killed Nov. 21 in an automobile-truck collision near Des Moines. Lt Gov. Leo Elthon (R) will serve until Gov.-elect Leo A. Hoegh (R) is inaugurated Jan. 13.

MONTANA The official canvass of the Nov. 2 election completed Nov. 22, gave Sen. James E. Murray (D) a 1,728-vote plurality over Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R).

NEW YORK Gov.-elect Averell Harriman (D) has designated Thomas K. Finletter, chairman of the Democratic platform committee and the Harriman Citizens Committee during the gubernatorial campaign, to prepare legislative and administrative proposals for submission in the forthcoming legislative session. With all 62 counties except Albany County recanvassed, Harriman's plurality Nov. 23 stood at 11,657 votes. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.), unsuccessful Democratic candidate for state attorney general, Nov. 24 declined to accept an unspecified post in the administration of Gov.-elect Averell Harriman (D).

OREGON Sen. Guy Cordon (R), who lost the Nov. 2 Senatorial election to Richard L. Neuberger (D) by 2,462 votes, Nov. 21 conceded defeat.

PENNSYLVANIA GOP State Chairman Miles Horst said Nov. 17 he will contact Republican leaders in the state's 67 counties prior to appointment of a new state executive committee by Dec. 25. "A new party must be entirely rebuilt," he said. The Republicans lost the governorship and three Congressional seats in the Nov. 2 election.

MARYLAND Ex-Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D Md.) Nov. 23 launched a drive to bring "truth and decency" back to the political life of America, particularly Maryland, and challenged Sens. John Marshall Butler (R Md.) and Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) to "come out of their holes and fight like men." Tydings was defeated by Butler in 1950 after Butler and McCarthy accused him of "whitewash" in an investigation of alleged subversion in the State Department.

Press And Public Barred

FOUR IN 10 COMMITTEE SESSIONS SECRET IN 1954

Committees of Congress slammed the door in the public's face in more than four meetings out of 10 in 1954.

A Congressional Quarterly tally showed that 41 percent of the 3,002 committee and subcommittee meetings in Washington in 1954 were held behind closed doors, barred to press and public alike. This was an increase over 1953, CQ said, when only 34 percent of the 2,640 meetings were held in secret. The average for the 83rd Congress, spanning both years, was 38 percent.

Closed -- "executive" -- sessions which could not be tallied would have boosted these percentages, CQ said. The House Appropriations Committee and its subcommittees rarely hold public sessions and do not announce their meetings. Over the two years, these units held hundreds of closed sessions.

IMPORTANT WORK SECRET?

Much of what goes on in executive sessions may never reach the public, but it's generally conceded that the bulk of important work done by many committees takes place in secret. The fact that most of the Eisenhower Administration's legislative program was introduced in the second session probably explains why more closed meetings were held in 1954 than in 1953.

An increase in the percentage of closed sessions conducted by House committees directly accounted for the higher 1954 percentage, even though Senate committees generally were more secretive over the two-year period. Joint Committees held more secret meetings, on the average, than did either Senate or House units. Breakdown on closed meetings:

	1953	1954	1953-54
Senate	39%	39%	39%
House	28	43	35
Joint	66	58	61
Average	34	41	38

CQ counted 2,135 closed sessions in the 5,642 -- 3,002 in 1954 and 2,640 in 1953 -- committee meetings held during the 83rd Congress. But the CQ count excluded an estimated several hundred other committee meetings, such as those held:

When Congress was not in regular session.

By the House Rules Committee to grant rules for floor consideration of bills.

By the House Appropriations Committee and its subcommittees.

By conferees to compromise differences between House and Senate versions of bills.

In cities other than Washington, D.C.

Had those figures been included, CQ said, the proportion of closed sessions would probably have been higher.

MOST SECRETIVE UNIT

The most secretive of the major committees in 1954 was the House Education and Labor committee, which held 54 of its 59 sessions, or 92 percent, behind closed doors.

Committees Bar The Door

OF 5,642
SESSIONS
DURING
THE 83RD
CONGRESS

38% were CLOSED



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In the Senate, the most secret committee was the Foreign Relations Committee, with 77 percent of its meetings closed. Among joint committees, the Atomic Energy Committee led with 71 percent.

Other major committees -- those holding 10 or more meetings -- which met in executive session more than half the time: House Ways and Means, 70 percent; House Foreign Affairs, 63 percent; House Administration, 62 percent; House Judiciary, 62 percent; Senate Finance, 58 percent; Senate Armed Services, 55 percent, and House Government Operations, 54 percent.

Those committees, however, were not necessarily the busiest. The Senate Appropriations Committee held 210 meetings in 1954, of which only 67, or 32 percent, were closed to the public. The Senate Judiciary Committee closed its doors on only 24 percent of its 167 sessions.

In the House, where the Judiciary Committee led with 156 sessions, 96 or 62 percent of them closed, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee was second with 151, of which only 18, or 12 percent, were closed. House Interior thus was one of the busiest yet least secretive of the major committees in 1954.

Fact Sheet

41 PERCENT OF COMMITTEE SESSIONS HELD IN SECRET

CLOSED MEETINGS, 1953-54

The following percentages of committee and subcommittee meetings were closed to the press and public during the 83rd Congress:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953-54</u>
Senate	39%	39%	39%
House	28	43	35
Joint	66	58	61
Over-all	34	41	38

BREAKDOWN

The breakdown of closed and open committee and subcommittee meetings in 1954 is listed below.

- Col. 1. -- Number of open meetings
- Col. 2. -- Number of closed meetings
- Col. 3. -- Total number of meetings
- Col. 4. -- Percentage of meetings closed

Senate

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Agriculture	38	33	71	46%
Appropriations	143	67	210	32
Armed Services	46	57	103	55
Banking & Currency	79	29	108	27
Commerce	93	28	121	23
Dist. of Col.	32	11	43	26
Finance	32	45	77	58
Foreign Relations	14	46	60	77
Govt. Operations	47	39	86	45
Interior & Insular Affairs	79	57	136	42
Judiciary	127	40	167	24
Labor & Pub. Welfare	60	33	93	35
McCarthy Censure	0	3	3	100
P.O. & Civil Service	18	16	34	47
Public Works	26	24	50	48
Rules	17	15	32	47
Small Business	16	3	19	16
TOTAL	867	546	1413	39%

Joint Committees

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Atomic Energy	22	53	75	71%
Defense Production	13	3	16	19
Economic Report	14	11	25	44
Library	0	1	1	100
Navajo-Hopi Admin.	0	1	1	100
Printing	1	1	2	50
Reduction of Nonessential Fed. Expend.	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	51	70	121	58%

House

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Agriculture	61	37	98	38%
Armed Services	89	44	133	33
Banking & Currency	22	16	38	42
Commerce	83	38	121	31
Communist Aggression	1	0	1	0
Dist. of Col.	28	14	42	33
Education & Labor	5	54	59	92
Foreign Affairs	40	69	109	63
Govt. Operations	36	42	78	54
House Administration	5	8	13	62
Interior & Insular Affairs	133	18	151	12
Judiciary	60	96	156	62
Merchant Marine & Fisheries	67	36	103	35
P.O. & Civil Service	59	44	103	43
Public Works	64	29	93	31
Rules	7	0	7	0
Tax-Exempt Foundations	16	1	17	6
Un-American Activities	15	6	21	29
Veterans Affairs	27	22	49	45
Ways & Means	23	53	76	70
TOTAL	841	627	1468	43%
GRAND TOTAL	1759	1243	3002	41%

GROUND RULES

Periods covered by the tabulation are Jan. 3 to Aug. 3, 1953, and Jan. 6 to Aug. 20, 1954. Tabulations excluded:

Meetings held when Congress was not in regular session.

Meetings held outside Washington, D.C.

Meetings of conference committees.

Meetings of House Rules Committee called to grant rules for floor consideration of bills.

Meetings of House Appropriations Committee and its subcommittees, on which no record is kept; most or all of these meetings are closed.

Informal meetings, which have no official status.

An open meeting followed by a closed meeting was counted twice, once in each category.

Joint meetings of two separate committees are counted twice, once for each committee.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

Section 133 (f), Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (PL 601, 79th Congress), provides:

"All hearings conducted by standing committees or their subcommittees shall be open to the public except executive sessions for marking up bills or for voting or where the committee by a majority vote orders an executive session."



around the capitol

LEGISLATIVE FORECASTS

Stands on legislation expected to come under consideration in the 84th Congress:

Bank Holding Company Act -- Chairman-elect Brent Spence (D Ky.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee said he will press for a bank holding company act to curb the "gobbling up" of small banks by giant financial institutions.

Taxes -- Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee warned he would lead the opposition if Democrats seek "more taxes, new taxes and higher taxes."

CONTEMPT INDICTMENTS

Eight persons who refused to answer questions asked by the House Un-American Activities Committee, were indicted Nov. 22 by a Washington, D.C., federal grand jury on charges of contempt. They are Mrs. Millie Markison, Silver Spring, Md.; Lawrence Baker Arguimbau, formerly of Cambridge, Mass.; Marcus Singer, Ithaca, N.Y.; Mrs. Goldie E. Watson and Bernhard Deutch, both of Philadelphia; Barrows Dunham, Cynwyd, Pa.; John T. Watkins, Rock Island, Ill.; and Lloyd Barenblatt, Pleasant Valley, N.Y. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 613, 1378.)

UPCOMING PROBES

Members of Congress have announced that they will investigate the following matters:

Steel Company Sale -- Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) announced Nov. 11 the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, on request of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), would investigate the sale of the Follansbee Steel Company in West Virginia to a New York financier.

Government Benefits -- Rep. William H. Bates (R Mass.) said Nov. 5 a five-man Congressional committee studying government benefits paid to survivors of Americans who died in military service would hold public hearings in Washington to draft a "more equitable program" and eliminate five separate federal survivor benefit programs.

Shipping -- Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), future Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, said Nov. 6 he would investigate a \$5 million transaction between the Maritime Commission and the Esso Shipbuilding Company.

Monetary Policy -- Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) said Nov. 11 that the Joint Committee on the Economic Report's Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization, of which he is Chairman, would hold hearings Dec. 6-7 to review "recent thinking and experience with monetary policy."

Welfare Funds -- The House Labor Committee has announced it will hold hearings during the week of Nov. 29 on the general subject of union welfare funds, including alleged mismanagement and abuse in certain specific cases.

Egg Prices -- Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) said Nov. 20 that Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) has agreed

to call a meeting of the Senate Agriculture Committee about Dec. 1 to investigate the spread between producer and consumer prices of eggs.

Juvenile Delinquency -- Chairman Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) announced Nov. 19 the Senate Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee will probe teen-age delinquency in the Miami, Fla., area.

Caribbean Labor -- A three-man House Judiciary Special Subcommittee will leave Dec. 3 to study labor problems in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

McCARTHY CENSURE

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Nov. 22 asked the National Broadcasting Co. for 15 minutes free television time on Thanksgiving Day to explain his position on the censure resolution pending in the Senate. NBC, however, announced Nov. 22 it had "turned down" the request.

Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) said Nov. 24 he would vote against censuring McCarthy.

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) told reporters Nov. 24 he plans to offer a substitute for the censure resolution when the Senate reconvenes Nov. 29 after McCarthy leaves Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital. (For background, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1380ff.)

GOP LEADERSHIP

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) has told friends he has no intention of resigning as GOP Senate leader because of his differences with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles over some aspects of U.S. foreign policy. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), slated to lose his position as President pro tem of the Senate and his Appropriations Committee chairmanship when Democrats organize the 84th Congress, has been mentioned for the chairmanship of the Senate GOP policy committee, now held by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.). Ferguson was defeated for re-election. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) has decided to seek the post of GOP House minority leader in the 84th Congress. Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) is present GOP floor leader.

ATOMIC CANNON

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said Nov. 20 the Army's atomic cannon is a "sitting duck for 600-mile-an-hour airplanes." Anderson, who is scheduled to become chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, condemned the cannon Nov. 18 on the Senate floor. He also had inserted in the Congressional Record a newspaper article describing Army leaders as feeling the cannon has serious limitations.

LENNON LEAVES SENATE

Sen. Alton A. Lennon (D N.C.) returned to Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 19 to resume the practice of law. He will be succeeded by ex-Gov. W. Kerr Scott (D), who will be sworn in when the Senate reconvenes Nov. 29.



the executive branch

JOB SECURITY

President Eisenhower Nov. 22 signed an executive order giving permanent career status or "conditional" career status to about 450,000 federal employees now serving on an indefinite basis. The White House said the new directive effective Jan. 23, 1955, "will establish a career-type appointment system in the competitive civil service for the first time since 1950." Philip Young, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, said that the new system was made possible by a modification of the Whitten amendment during the 83rd Congress. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 549.)

IMPORT CURBS

President Eisenhower Nov. 22 rejected proposals that would have restricted imports of springtype clothespins. Mr. Eisenhower said the decline in clothespin sales was due not to imports but to automatic dryers in homes. In another action, the President refused to limit importations of tung nuts and tung oil because the governments of Argentina and Paraguay have agreed to restrict their own exports of these products to the U.S.

CABINET SECRETARIAT

A Presidential cabinet secretariat designed to plan cabinet meetings in advance, keep records and follow through on decisions is now functioning. It is headed by Maxwell M. Rabb of Boston, a member of the White House staff, with the title of Secretary to the Cabinet. Other members include Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams and principal deputies to the cabinet officers.

LEADERSHIP MEETING

President Eisenhower and Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) talked over plans Nov. 24 for a meeting of GOP Congressional leaders to discuss the Administration's 1955 legislative program. Knowland said he hoped that the meeting would be held before the final adjournment of the present session of the Senate to explain "some aspects" of the program to be sent to the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress. According to Knowland, there was no discussion about inviting Democratic leaders to the meeting.

\$7.1 BILLION DEFICIT

The Treasury Nov. 19 reported a \$7,106,000,000 deficit for the first four months of fiscal 1955 -- about \$855 million more than the deficit for the first third of fiscal 1954. Spending was \$1.4 billion less in the first third of the current fiscal year, while net receipts also dropped off \$2.3 billion. The Treasury Nov. 18 announced plans to refinance \$17,347,000,000 in government securities which mature Dec. 15.

MITCHELL FAVORS UNITY

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell said Nov. 21 a proposed merger between the AFL and CIO is closer than ever before and would be a good thing for the country. Speaking on a televised program, Mitchell said the merger would promote industrial peace and give labor leaders a greater sense of responsibility.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Nov. 23 told his 53rd White House news conference he stands firm on a foreign policy seeking co-existence with the Soviet Union without forgetting for a moment the Communist aim of eventual world revolution and domination. He ruled out a Big Four meeting before the London and Paris agreements on West German armament and sovereignty are ratified.

The President also:

Repeated his intention to meet with Democrats to seek advance agreement on foreign policy and national security matters, but left open the question whether he would meet opposition chiefs on domestic issues.

Said he was studying the Administration's security program all the time, and that nothing would stand in the way of its revision if warranted.

Said he hoped that nominations sent to the current session of the Senate would not be delayed where no deep controversy existed.

Said he would not have forbidden U.S. Military or Naval Academy students to debate the question of recognition of Red China, despite contrary government policy.

FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen told Congress Nov. 22 that western nations have "made it unmistakably clear to the world" they are ready to increase peacetime trade with the Soviet Union and its European satellites. Such an expansion, he said, "could have a bearing on the development of peaceful East-West relations." Stassen's predictions were contained in a report on strategic trade controls based on revised embargo lists agreed upon in a 14-nation review in August. Stassen told a press conference Nov. 22 that the United States and Western Europe should join in an expanded program of financial aid to the underdeveloped countries of Asia.

SMALL BUSINESS

The Small Business Administration Nov. 23 warned that Air Force "big package procurement" practices favoring primary contractors in a period of defense cutbacks represent a serious threat to the economic health of aviation subcontractors.

HOUSING PROBE

Federal Housing Commissioner Norman P. Mason said Nov. 19 that several hundred cases involving abuses of the government's home repair program have been sent to the FBI for investigation. Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers announced Nov. 23 an additional 89 persons had been indicted as a result of government investigations of federal housing irregularities. (For background, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1362.)

CQ committee roundup

IN THIS SECTION . . .	PAGE
Housing Probe	1396
Defense Production	1396
Youngdahl Probe	1396
Nominations	1396
Un-American Activities	1396

Action

HOUSING PROBE

Committee. Senate Banking and Currency.

Action. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), chairman, Nov. 20 issued a report summarizing the Committee's work during 1954, and its probe of irregularities and abuses in federal housing programs. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1362.)

Capehart called the housing scandals the "most shocking, the most costly and the most widespread" in U.S. history, and blamed "dishonest administration" for the loss of millions of dollars in housing cases.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Committee. Joint Committee on Defense Production.

Action. Issued its annual report Nov. 21 on national defense production and controls.

The Committee said "large expansions in basic industries have materially increased the country's capacity to produce both for war and for peace." The group reported that the U.S. industrial mobilization program was now "a long way toward achievement," but warned against slipping below "maximum readiness for any emergency."

The unit reported that minimum goals in the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials had been reached in some key areas.

In a Nov. 23 report, the Joint Committee criticized the U.S. Tin Corporation for "misrepresentation of material facts" and deliberate hiding of "vital information" in obtaining government-approved loans totaling \$2,894,575 for its Lost River, Alaska, tin operation. The report said that since May, 1951, when the first loan was advanced, tin and tungsten -- both considered essential to national defense -- had been produced in quantities equal to about "one-tenth of all funds advanced." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 996.)

The report also criticized several federal agencies for "gross inefficiency."

YOUNGDAHL PROBE

Committee. Senate Judiciary Special Subcommittee.

Action. Nov. 23 postponed an inquiry into charges of prejudice filed by U.S. Attorney Leo A. Rover against Federal District Court Judge Luther W. Youngdahl in the Owen Lattimore case. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1343.)

Committee Chairman William Langer (R N.D.), who had invited Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., and Youngdahl to a public hearing on Nov. 23 to investigate "the conduct of the Department of Justice in filing" an affidavit of bias against Youngdahl, gave as a reason for postponement the absence of Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), who is attending the Inter-American Economic Conference in Rio de Janeiro. Langer said he would designate a new hearing date on Dec. 1, when he said Wiley is due back in the United States. Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) is the third Subcommittee member.

Background. Lattimore, Far Eastern affairs expert, has been indicted for perjury for denying to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that he was a follower of the Communist line or a promoter of Communist causes. His trial is scheduled for Jan. 10, 1955, before Youngdahl.

NOMINATIONS

Committee. Senate Judiciary

Action. Nov. 23 unanimously voted to delay action on the nomination of U.S. Circuit Judge John Marshall Harlan to the U.S. Supreme Court until January, 1955, despite President Eisenhower's plea a few hours earlier that the appointment be confirmed with dispatch. Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) said "a number of Senators want a full hearing on the Harlan nomination."

Nov. 23 approved and ordered reported favorably to the Senate on Nov. 29, nominations of three federal judges, three U.S. attorneys and three U.S. marshals. They are: Judge Walter M. Bastian, to the U.S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Joseph C. McGarragh, to replace him on the District Court Bench; Lamar Cecil, to be Judge for the Eastern District of Texas; Leon P. Miller of West Virginia, to be U.S. attorney for the Virgin Islands; Phil M. McNagny, Jr., to be U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Indiana; John R. Morris, to be U.S. attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia; Carlton G. Beall, former sheriff of Prince Georges County, Md., to be U.S. marshal for the District of Columbia; Russell R. Bell, to be U.S. marshal for the Southern District of West Virginia; and Irl E. Thomas, to be U.S. marshal for the Northern District of West Virginia.

Hearing

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Committee. House Un-American Activities.

Continued hearings Nov. 19 on Communist activities in Michigan and Ohio industrial centers. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1384.)

Testimony. The following witnesses declined to answer questions, invoking the Fifth Amendment and also, in some cases, the First Amendment:

James G. Petroff, linguist

Alfred Milstein, Detroit auto worker

Harold Robertson, Inkster, Mich., employee of Ford Motor Company

Philip H. Halper, Berkley, Mich.

Irene Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio, plant worker.



(Nov. 8-18)

summary of legislation

(APPENDIX)

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

Senate Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S Res 328. Authorize Secretary of Senate to appear as witness in response to subpoena duces tecum issued by U.S. District Court for D.C. re pending case, but removal of Senate documents from file not authorized. KNOWLAND (R Calif.), JOHNSON (D Tex.). Senate adopted Nov. 10.

S Res 329. Authorize staff member of Committee on Government Operations to appear as witness in response to subpoena ad testificandum issued by U.S. District Court for D.C. re pending case, but removal of documents from file not authorized. McCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate adopted Nov. 16.

S Res 330. Authorize staff member of Committee on Government Operations to appear as witness in response to subpoena duces tecum issued by U.S. District Court for D.C. re pending case, but removal of documents from file not authorized. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate adopted Nov. 16.

S Res 331. Provide for adjournment of Senate until Nov. 29. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate adopted Nov. 16.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S Res 301. Provide for censure of Senator McCarthy (R Wis.). FLANDERS (R Vt.) Senate referred, 35-12, to select committee Aug. 2. Select Committee reported Nov. 8, amended.

S Res 327. Amend standing rules of Senate re procedure in committee and subcommittee hearings. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Select Committee to Study Censure Charges reported Nov. 9.

bills introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Civil Service
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Congress
Housing & Schools	Constitution, Civil Rights
Safety & Health	Crimes, Courts, Prisons
Social Security	District of Columbia
4. FOREIGN POLICY	Indian & Territorial Affairs
Administrative Policy	Land and Land Transfers
International Relations	Post Office
Immigration & Naturalization	Presidential Policy
5. LABOR	8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	BUSINESS & Banking
Defense Policy	Commerce & Communications
Veterans	Natural Resources
	Public Works & Reclamation
	Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk(*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 83rd Congress from Jan. 3, 1953, through Nov. 18, 1954.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,893	10,288
Joint Resolutions	184	587
Concurrent Resolutions	109	273
Simple Resolutions	331	716
TOTAL.	4,517	11,864

7. Miscellaneous And Administrative

CONGRESS

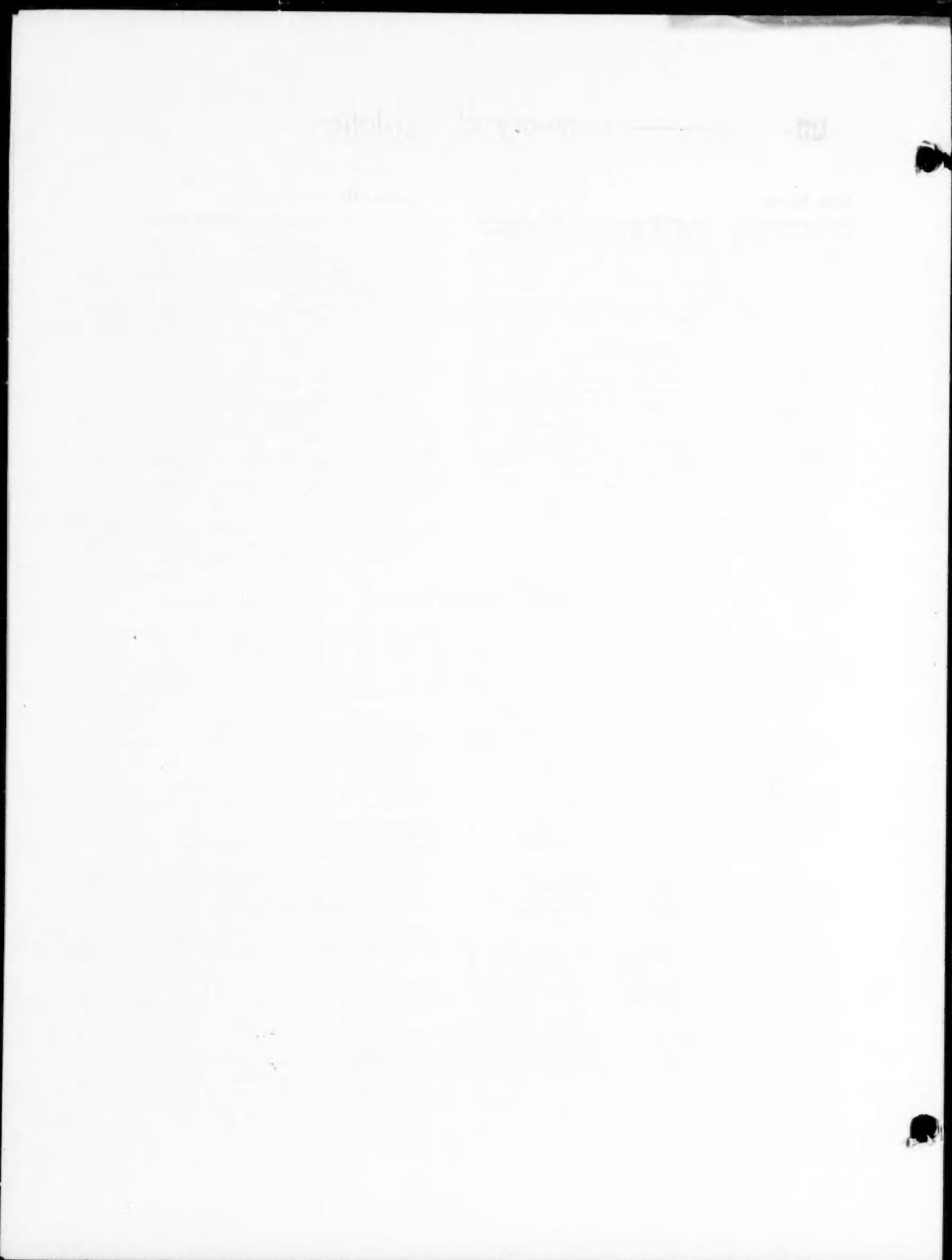
DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S Res 330...II/17/54. Provide that, in answer to subpoena duces tecum directed to staff member of Committee on Government Operations by U.S. District Court for D.C. re pending case, no documentary evidence under control of committee be removed.

*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Johnson (D Tex.) S Res 328...II/10/54. Provide that, in answer to subpoena duces tecum directed to Secretary of Senate by U.S. District Court for D.C. re pending case, no documentary evidence under control of Senate be removed.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Res 331...II/18/54. Provide for adjournment of Senate until Nov. 29.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S Res 329...II/15/54. Provide that, in answer to subpoena ad testificandum directed to staff member of Committee on Government Operations by U.S. District Court for D.C. re pending case, no documentary evidence under control of committee be removed.

WATKINS (R Utah) S Res 327...II/9/54. Amend standing rules of Senate re procedure in committee and subcommittee hearings.





congressional quiz

1. Q--Is there a case on record of a President who never used his veto power?

A--Yes. Eight Presidents -- John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore and James A. Garfield -- failed to use either the regular or pocket veto power.

2. Q--What is the difference between a regular and a pocket veto?

A--The President can veto a bill by refusing to sign it into law and returning it to the chamber of Congress in which it originated, without his approval. If he does not act within 10 days of receipt of a bill (Sundays excepted,) the bill becomes law automatically, without his signature. But if Congress should adjourn before expiration of the 10-day limit, the bill fails to become law by the process known as the "pocket veto."

3. Q--I understand the Vice President, who serves as presiding officer of the Senate, may vote only in case of a tie. Has a Vice President ever cast a tie-breaking vote on questions of organization or elections in the upper chamber?

A--Yes. Vice presidents have used their vote seven times on questions of election of officers or organization. An example was Vice President Chester A. Arthur, who voted on such questions three times during the extra session of the Senate, March 4 to May 20, 1881. Arthur's votes defeated the adoption of the Democratic plan of Committee organization, gave approval to the Republican plan, and in a third test delayed procedure.

4. Q--Is Rep. Dawson, who is slated to be Chairman of the House Government Operations Committee when Democrats take control of the lower chamber in the 84th Congress, the first Negro to hold a committee chairmanship?

A--Yes. William L. Dawson (D Ill.) was first made Chairman in the 81st Congress when he headed the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. In the 82nd Congress, he was Chairman of the same group, when it became the Government Operations Committee.

5. Q--I understand Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.), the Senate's only independent, will be in a key position when the closely divided Senate convenes in January. Has an independent or group of independents ever had the power to swing control of the Senate or the House?

A--During the 65th Congress, the House lineup was 210 Democrats, 216 Republicans, and nine members of other parties. The Democrats teamed with the other-party members to over-

come the Republicans' numerical edge and elect Champ Clark as Speaker.

6. Q--I understand President Eisenhower made about 200 civilian appointments to federal posts in the Aug. 20 to Nov. 7 period when the Senate was recessed. Do recess appointees get any pay before their nominations are confirmed by the Senate?

A--Yes. Under the law, most persons appointed to fill vacant positions when the Senate is not in session receive salaries until the end of the next Senate session, even if their nominations are not acted on during that time. A recess appointee's salary stops, however, if the Senate rejects his nomination, or if the President fails to send the nomination to the Senate within 40 days of the start of the next session.

7. Q--What happens to nominations which are neither confirmed nor rejected by the Senate during the session at which they are submitted?

A--Under Senate rules, nominations which receive no final action by the end of a session or before the Senate adjourns or recesses for more than 30 days are sent back to the White House. They must be resubmitted at the next Senate session or when the Senate reconvenes if the President still wants action on them.

8. Q--I understand the Bricker amendment to the Constitution to limit treaty-making powers will come up again when the 84th Congress convenes. What is its present status?

A--The proposed Bricker amendment died in the Senate in the second session of the 83rd Congress when it received a 60-31 vote, one short of the required two-thirds majority. Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), for whom the amendment is named, has said he will re-introduce the proposal when the 84th Congress convenes.

9. Q--I'm told Congress may reconsider a number of issues which came up during the 83rd Congress but which failed to win approval or were watered down. What are some of the most important of them?

A--The President asked permission to construct 140,000 public housing units over a four-year period, received authorization for only 35,000 in one year. An Administration request for a health reinsurance program was turned down by the House. The President's request for a three-year extension of the reciprocal trade program was trimmed to only a one-year extension.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (5) 1336; (6) 1372; (8) (9) 1365.

Elbow And Drumstick

The Senator, nursing an elbow injured by the hand-shake of an admirer, is being treated in Bethesda Naval Hospital...but he left for at least part of the holiday. McCarthy offered to brighten up the day with a televised talk on the censure motion pending against him, but NBC turned down his request for free TV time. The Senate reconvenes Nov. 29, when Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) has promised to offer a **substitute for the censure resolution.**

Cat And Mouse

Republicans, seeking to avoid a political house divided in 1955, tried to decide which way to jump. Democrats were content to wait and see.

After conferring with President Eisenhower, Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said a meeting of GOP Congressional leaders would be held to plan the Administration's new legislative program. Knowland, under fire for a foreign-policy split with the President, told friends he has no intention of resigning as GOP Senate leader. Sen. Styles Bridges (N.H.) was reported to be in line for the Chairmanship of the Senate GOP Policy Committee. And Republican House leadership was set, with the present Speaker, Joseph R. Martin, Jr. (Mass.), scheduled to stay on as minority leader in the 84th Congress.

Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), in line for the Speakership in 1955, said his party would sit tight, wait for the President's proposals before offering any legislative suggestions of its own.

The heat was on the Thanksgiving turkey, rather than Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

The Senator, nursing an elbow injured by the hand-shake of an admirer, is being treated in Bethesda Naval Hospital...but he left for at least part of the holiday. McCarthy offered to brighten up the day with a televised talk on the censure motion pending against him, but NBC turned down his request for free TV time. The Senate reconvenes Nov. 29, when Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) has promised to offer a **substitute for the censure resolution.**

No Welcome Mat

Committees of Congress barred the public at more than four meetings of every 10 they held during 1954, according to a Congressional Quarterly tabulation. Forty-one percent of 3,002 committee and subcommittee sessions in Washington were held behind doors closed to press and public alike. This was an increase over 1953, when 34 percent of the 2,640 meetings were held in secret. For the 83rd Congress, spanning both years, 38 percent of the meetings were closed.

Harlan Action Postponed

The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously voted to delay until January, 1955, action on the nomination of U.S. Circuit Court Judge John Marshall Harlan to be an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. One Senator said the Committee wants a full hearing on the Harlan nomination. The high court decided to postpone its arguments on how school desegregation will be carried out until the vacancy is filled.

Behind The Headlines

The drums of controversy are beating again over Universal Military Training and compulsory reserve duty as veterans' groups and official agencies whip proposals into final shape for submission to Congress in January, 1955. With the present Selective Service law due to expire in June, 1955, and a growing official belief that national security demands a stronger trained reserve, a drive led by the Defense Department, the National

Security Training Commission and the American Legion is underway for a law to place military service and training on a "more equitable" basis and establish a "more adequate" combat-ready reserve,

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

through compulsory duty. The drive seems certain to run into stiff opposition from major farm, labor, religious, educational, and temperance interests which have fought UMT in the past. Lined up with those favoring UMT are most veterans' organizations. Opposing any such expansion of present draft laws will be the CIO, AFL, Grange, National Farmers Union, General Federation of Women's clubs, and allied church and school groups.